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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

HOUSING REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

BY

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Mansfield.



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—

MANSFIELD :

W. H. LEE & SONS, STOCKWELL GATE.

A faint, light-colored watermark of a classical building with four columns is visible in the background.

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Health Committee.

(As at 31st December, 1938.)

Chairman :

OUNCILLOR I. E. PICKARD.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(OUNCILLOR J. H. WILLIAMSON).

Aldermen :

T. KNAPTON. MRS. E. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.
J. MARRIOTT, J.P.

Councillors :

C. DAVEY. T. PEMBLETON.
C. HARRISON. G. PRITCHARD.
MRS. M. E. MARRIOTT. W. B. SPENCER.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>	MISS I. CALEY, M.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Inspectors</i>	HERBERT ALLSOP, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection. WM. T. GLASSBROOK, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Senior Health Visitor</i>	MRS. H. A. WILLIAMS, 3 years' General Training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Health Visitors</i>	MISS E. E. WILDEN, General Training Cert., C.M.B. and Health Visitor Cert. MISS E. M. WILLIAMS, General Training C.M.B. and Health Visitor Cert.
<i>Municipal Midwives</i> (8) Commenced duties 1st August, 1937.	MISS A. BERRIDGE, General Training, C.M.B. Cert. MISS D. BROWN, General Training, C.M.B. Cert. MRS. J. CALVER, General Training, C.M.B. Cert. MRS. C. HACKETT, C.M.B. Cert. MRS. M. L. SAXTON, C.M.B. Cert. MISS A. THORPE, General Training, C.M.B. Cert. MISS E. A. WARD, General Training, C.M.B. Cert. MRS. M. A. WILSON, C.M.B. Cert.

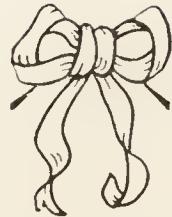
*Chief Clerk and
Bacteriological Assistant* E. V. HARDWICK.

Clerks MISS M. L. BETTISON, in connection
with Maternity & Child Welfare work

MISS A. J. MELLORS.

Disinfecto...r GEORGE PLOUGHMAN.

Ambulance Driver ARTHUR BOOTH.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

EXCHANGE ROW,

MANSFIELD.

June, 1939.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my 18th Annual Report dealing with the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough during the year 1938.

This is an "Ordinary" not a "Survey" Report, and the information therein is as set out in the Ministry's Circular.

The year 1938 has seen the completion of a full year's work of the Municipal Midwifery Service, which commenced on 1st August, 1937. It would seem to me that this Service has within this period proved itself a most important adjunct to the Public Health Service.

I gratefully acknowledge the ready help and co-operation of my Staff throughout the year.

Your support in all matters affecting the health conditions of the Borough has been much appreciated.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES E. WILSON.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1.—General Statistics.

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	....	7,009
Population(Census 1931)	....	....	....	....	....	46,068
Population (estimated mid-year 1938)	....	....	....	....	....	47,420
Number of inhabited houses (end of year 1938)	....	....	....	....	....	13,650
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	£292,552
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....	....	....	....	£1,081

Social Conditions.

The chief industry of the district is Coal Mining, Mansfield being on the edge of the great Nottinghamshire Coalfield.

There are several other industries in the Borough which provide employment for male and female workers.

The chief of these are :—Boot and Shoe Factories, Cotton Doubling, Hosiery Manufacture, Foundries and Engineering Works, Tin Box making and Wireless Manufacture.

The larger firms in the town have devoted a good deal of concentrated effort to the welfare of their workpeople, and as a consequence have made provision for the establishment of canteens and recreation rooms together with the services of a whole-time Welfare Worker.

State of Unemployment.

The number of totally unemployed has shown a slight increase during the year. It is to be remembered however, that the industrial position in 1938 has shown a tremendous improvement on previous years.

Juvenile employment has remained at a high level, the demand for school leavers being good.

During the year a new Hosiery Factory was opened and it is hoped that this will find employment for a considerable number of local girls.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics—Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	....	351	330	681
Illegitimate	....	11	14	25
		—	—	—
Totals	....	362	344	706
		—	—	—

Birth-rate 14.9 per 1,000 population.

STILLBIRTHS.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	....	20	15	35
Illegitimate	....	—	1	1
		—	—	—
Totals	....	20	16	36
		—	—	—

Still-birth rate 0.76 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths	....	256	215	471

Death-rate 9.9 per 1,000 population.

INFANT DEATHS.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	....	13	7	20
Illegitimate	....	2	—	2
		—	—	—
Totals	....	15	7	22
		—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate 31.1 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality rate 29.3 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 80.0 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

		Rate per 1,000 total Deaths. (live & still) births.
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
(b) From other Puerperal causes	....	3 4.04

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.

(a) From Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	3
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	1
(c) From Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	....	3

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The "Natural Increase", that is to say, the excess of Births over Deaths amounted to 235.

Our Birth-rate and general Death-rate and Infantile Death-rate compare very favourably with those of England and Wales.

	England & Wales.	Mansfield.
Birth-rate	15.1	14.9
General Death-rate....	11.6	9.9
Infantile Mortality....	53.0	31.1

In connection with these Statistics, Tables I. and V. should be read.

The principal causes of death are shown in order of frequency in the following Table :—

Cause.	Number.	Mortality rate per 1,000.
Heart Disease	133	2.80
Cancer —	53	1.11
Tuberculosis (all forms)	33	.69
Cerebral Haemorrhage	29	.60
Accidents and Violence	26	.54
Pneumonia	22	.48
Senility —	20	.42

Deaths from Heart Disease head the list.

Cancer deaths are higher this year.

Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) are higher than last year.

Cancer Deaths.

In 1937, 45 deaths occurred from this disease. This year the mortality figure is 53.

Of these, the youngest recorded age of death from this disease is 15 years, and the highest 81 years. This juvenile death occurred from Cancer affecting the Pancreas.

Arranged in decennial periods, these deaths occurred as below :—

Under 40 years	....	....	5
40 to 50 years....	....	....	9
50 to 60 years....	....	....	10
60 to 70 years....	....	....	21
70 to 80 years....	....	....	7
Over 80 years....	....	....	1

Age and sex incidence, together with the part affected will be found in the following Table :—

CANCER DEATHS.

AGE	MALES		FEMALES																																		
			Stomach		Bowels		Rectum		Liver		Chest		Lungs		Pancreas		Neck		Face		Tongue		Breast		Ovary		Uterus		Genitals		Bladder		Gall Bladder		Heart		Multiple
15	1	1													1																						
21	1	1																																			
24																																					
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	24	29	17	1	5	4	2	5	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1							

Analysis of the site of the disease shows that the largest incidence occurred in the stomach. The occupations of fatal cases are shown in the following Table :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coal Miners	....	13	Housewives....
Hosiery hands	....	2	Widows
Motor body builder	....	1	
Butcher	....	1	
Gardener	....	1	
Shoe Clicker	....	1	
General labourer	....	1	
Railway Platelayer	....	1	
Electric Power-house attendant	....	1	
Bricklayer	....	1	
Grocery Manager	....	1	

Female Deaths from Cancer.

It is interesting to note from the appended Table the preponderance of cancer attack in married women and widows as compared with unmarried women taken from my statistics during the last five years.

Years.	Married Women & Widows.	Unmarried Women.
1934	15	2
1935	18	1
1936	26	2
1937	24	1
1938	29	—

British Empire Cancer Campaign.

You will have noted in the above comparative Mortality rate that Cancer has been recorded as the second most active cause during the year.

An energetic campaign is being waged against this terrible disease under the auspices of the above voluntary association.

We are fortunate in having a Radium Institute in Nottingham which is prepared to extend all possible aid to sufferers in this Borough. The Radium Institute is equipped with sufficient Radium for all the needs of the County and a wide district around.

In conjunction with Radium Treatment, a Deep X-Ray Therapy Plant has been installed.

No one should dread Cancer or worry at the prospect of being attacked by it. Most people who do this will prove wrong in their diagnosis.

Prospects of cure are very much better if treatment is commenced immediately—if untreated the disease steadily progresses. Even if attacked by this disease there is now an excellent hope of recovery by early treatment.

If any abnormal lump, swelling, bleeding or discharge should occur—seek advice.

Treatment by means of Radium has replaced to a large extent treatment by means of surgical operation.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Health Staff.

Public Health Officers of this Authority are detailed in the early part of the Report.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association or by nurses who are on the staff of Nursing Homes. A grant is made annually to the Local District Nursing Association.

The work of this Association, which has now existed for over 40 years, has been of considerable value to those requiring skilled nursing.

The district in the immediate vicinity of Bull Farm Estate is cared for by the Bull Farm Nursing Association. It provides skilled nursing for medical and surgical cases.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There is no scheme for home nursing of infectious diseases. Such a scheme might be considered in connection with a serious outbreak of Measles.

Child Life Protection.

All of the three Health Visitors have been appointed as Visitors under the Child Life Protection Clauses.

A detailed form is completed when a new case is placed on the Register. Subsequently, a visit is paid every three months and the information obtained is placed before the Medical Officer of Health.

At the end of the year 1938, there were 4 children on the Child Life Protection Register.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The Maternity & Child Welfare Committee have arranged a complete scheme for the treatment of crippled children. This includes hospital treatment for cases requiring operation, and out-patient treatment for those requiring subsequent remedial treatment or observation.

Midwives Acts, (1902-1936).

The supervision of Midwives under the Midwives Acts passed to this Authority from the Nottinghamshire County Council and was taken over from 1st August, 1936.

With the passing of the Midwives Act, 1936, arrangements were made for drawing up a scheme to provide a Municipal Service of Midwives for the Borough of Mansfield.

Under this scheme 8 whole-time Midwives, whose names will be found under the list of Public Health Staff, were appointed.

Each Municipal Midwife may act as a Maternity Nurse when a doctor has been engaged for the confinement.

As far as possible, each Municipal Midwife works within an allotted area, but if one midwife has booked an excessive number of cases, some amount of re-distribution may be necessary.

The Municipal Midwives are closely associated with the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic, and are encouraged to accompany their patients when attending such Clinic for examination.

The number of Midwives practising in the Borough as at 31st December, 1938, was :—

Municipal Midwives	....	....	....	8
Resident in Borough Institutions	....	....	....	6
In private practice	....	....	....	8
				—
				22
				—

Notices Received during the Year 1938 :—

Forms of sending for Medical Aid	....	....	249
Notification of :—			
Stillbirths	....	....	20
Death of infant	....	....	6
Artificial feeding	....	....	27
Liability to be a source of infection	....	....	10
Laying out of dead body	....	....	2
Maternal death	....	....	2

The conditions for which Medical Aid was summoned were as follows :—

I. DURING PREGNANCY.

Abortion and Threatened Abortion	....	....	....	20
Albuminuria....	....	....	....	14
Oedema	....	....	....	1
Persistent Vomiting	....	....	....	3
Sleeplessness....	....	....	....	1
Chorea	....	....	....	1
Rheumatism....	....	....	....	1
Haemorrhage	....	....	....	10
Abdominal pain	....	....	....	3
Retention of Urine....	....	....	....	1
Varicose Veins	....	....	....	1
Other conditions	....	....	....	3
<hr/>				
Total	....	....	....	59

II. DURING LABOUR.

Placenta Praevia	....	....	....	2
Premature Labour	....	....	....	1
Prolonged Labour	....	....	....	25
Obstructed Labour....	....	....	....	3
Uterine inertia	....	....	....	14
Malpresentation	....	....	....	9
Hysteria	....	....	....	2
Prolapse	....	....	....	1
Excessive haemorrhage	....	....	....	1
Perineal tear	....	....	....	53
Old Perineal tear	....	....	....	2
Post-partum haemorrhage....	....	....	....	4
Retained placenta	....	....	....	5
Chorea	....	....	....	1
Epileptic fit....	....	....	....	1
<hr/>				
Total	....	....	....	124

III. FOLLOWING LABOUR.

Collapse of patient....	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-involution ....	...	...	...	...	1
Rise of temperature ....	...	...	...	...	11
Mastitis ....	...	...	...	...	2
Phlebitis ....	...	...	...	...	5
Varicose veins ....	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet fever....	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet fever contacts ....	...	...	...	...	3
Suspected Venereal disease ....	...	...	...	...	1
Mental depression ....	...	—	—	—	1
Death (Pulmonary embolism)	...	—	—	—	1
<hr/>					
Total	...	...	—	—	28

IV. OF THE INFANT.

Fractured arm	...	...	...	—	—	1
Club Foot	...	...	...	—	—	2
Cleft Palate ....	...	...	...	—	—	2
Convulsions ....	...	...	...	—	—	1
Feebleness ....	...	...	...	—	—	5
Prematurity....	...	...	...	—	—	3
Jaundice ....	...	...	...	—	—	3
Pemphigus ....	...	...	...	—	—	1
Affection of Skin ....	...	...	...	—	—	1
Rash ....	...	...	...	—	—	1
Cyanosis ....	...	...	...	—	—	2
Abscess (groin)	...	...	...	—	—	1
Haematoma of Umbilical Cord	—	—	—	1
Discharge or inflammation of eyes	—	—	—	10
Stillbirth	—	—	3
Death....	—	—	1
<hr/>						
Total	38
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In 1938 the number of claims submitted by medical practitioners on medical aid forms was 196, amounting to the sum of £259. 13s. 0d.

Maternity Hospital.

No Maternity Hospital has been provided, but one bed is retained at the Mansfield Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated maternity cases. The terms on which the bed is held are 9/- per day during each day of occupation, together with a doctor's fee in each case of Two Guineas.

Mansfield & District General Hospital.

This Hospital has a total number of 136 beds, allocated as follows :—

	Beds.
General Medical	22
General Surgical	44
Fracture Clinic	36
Maternity	4
Gynecological	10
Orthopaedic	5
Ear, Nose & Throat	15

This accommodation provides in-patient treatment for 68 males, 45 females and 23 children.

In connection with the Hospital a Private Nursing Home was opened in February 1934. This Home contains 13 beds available for treatment.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

RANSOM SANATORIUM.—This is situated within the Borough and has 150 beds. Fifty-six are for male respiratory cases and fifty-four for women's respiratory cases. Forty beds are used for children, 20 respiratory and 20 non-respiratory.

There will probably be increased accommodation at this Institution next year.

It is under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is the County Council.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases. There is no other special institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the area, except that they may be received into the County Institution.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—A motor Ambulance is provided for this purpose and is garaged at the Hospital Lodge. This arrangement facilitates removal of cases at all hours with a minimum amount of delay.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. An Ambulance has been provided by the Borough of Mansfield, and the Urban District Councils of Mansfield Woodhouse and Warsop.

These constituent Authorities are represented on the Committee of Management which is designated "The Mansfield & District Ambulance Committee."

The Mansfield Borough Division of the No. 5 District St. John Ambulance Brigade also affords facilities for conveyance of this class of case in their Ambulance.

Chemical Work.

Specimens from this Authority are sent to the Public Analyst, City of Nottingham.

Analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are conducted by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

I am much indebted to the Chief Analyst to this Authority for a regular quarterly report upon the articles analysed by him which are taken in the Borough of Mansfield.

A summary of statistics from this source will be found elsewhere.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MANSFIELD :

The premises, opened in 1927 at 15, St. John Street, were described in my 1927 Report.

A Sun-Ray Light Treatment Centre was opened on 26th April, 1929. This was fully described in my 1929 Report.

PLEASLEY :

This Centre occupies the St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill. It is conducted once a week, on Monday afternoons.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries provided.

School Clinics.

The Mansfield School Clinic occupies premises at Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, where Consultation Clinics, Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental Clinic, Eye Clinic, and Ringworm Clinic, are held.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A new Tuberculosis Dispensary was established by the Nottinghamshire County Council in 1933, at Hermitage Avenue, Sutton Road. This has been specially designed for the purpose and will very much facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Venereal Disease.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is also under the supervision of the County Council and conducted at West Hill House. Two days a week are set aside for males and females. An Irrigation Clinic is held daily.

Legislation in Force.

Public Libraries Acts (March, 1890).

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (1st July, 1892).

(*Note*.—Sections 5 to 15 and 17 have been repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.)

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (1st July, 1892).

Part II.

Part III.—(except Sections 16 to 27, 32, 33, 36 and 47, and in Section 50 the words from “Section 16” to “certain sanitary purposes” and the words from “Section 32” to the end of the Section—repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936.)

Part IV.

Part V.

Private Street Works Act, 1892 (25th March, 1894).

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (13th January, 1922).

Note.—A number of the Sections adopted by the Council have now been repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936. Sections which are still in force are as follows :—

Part II.—Sections 21, 22, 32 and 33, except the words “or any Bye-laws to be made under any enactment extended by this part.”

Part X.—Section 95.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (3rd March, 1936).

Part VII.—Sections 81, 85 and 86.

Part VIII.—87, 88, 89 and 90.

Part IX.—91.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (13th July, 1936).

Part II.—Sections 16 (except so far as it relates to buildings), 17, 19, 20, 28 and 29 (subject to the provisions of Section 33)

Part IV.—Sections 53 and 54.

Part VI.—Sections 76 and 77.

Public Health Act, 1925 (13th July, 1936).

Part II.—Sections 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 35.

Part III.—Sections 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44.

Repealed, Public Health Act, 1936.

Part IV.—Sections 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50. Repealed, Public Health Act, 1936.

Part V.—Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55. Repealed, Public Health Act, 1936.

Part VI.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The Water supply of the Borough is derived from two deep Wells—

1. RAINWORTH WELL: Depth of well 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet (306 feet in all), with outward headings from the Well. Water supply from this source was first available in Midsummer, 1895.
2. CLIPSTONE WELL: Depth of Well 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level. Headings are driven in transversely. This well was formally opened in 1909.

The water from both these Wells comes from the Bunter beds, and passing through the gravel of which the Bunter strata are largely composed, is naturally filtered, and is a most excellent supply both in quality and quantity.

The chemical and bacteriological examination is conducted each month. These analyses are presented to the Water Committee as well as the Health Committee each month.

The bacteriological analysis of this water has been quite satisfactory throughout the year.

The chemical analysis has shown a progressive rise in the total hardness figure of water derived from the Clipstone Well.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Maun passes through the Town. The upper reaches of this River are fed by the King's Mill Reservoir, which receives the effluent of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Sewage Scheme.

Constant patrol work is done by my Inspectors to check the pollution of the river as it passes through the Town.

Drains and Sewers.

There are three Sewage Disposal works dealing with the sewage matter of the Borough. These were described in detail in my 1925 Report.

Closet Accommodation.

The last remaining pail-closets have during the year disappeared with the demolition of property in Toothill Lane and Newgate Lane, so that we can claim that the scheme for conversion of pail-closets has now been completed.

PRIVY-MIDDENS.—All privy-middens have now been converted.
Scavenging.

In the year ended 31st March, 1938, there were 13,522 bins in use; 20,697 tons of refuse were collected during the year. Disposal of this cost on an average 8/1d. per ton or 3/5½d. per head of population, estimated at 48,000.

The rolling stock of the Scavenging Department consists of:—seven electric vehicles, three petrol vehicles and six two-wheeled carts.

Refuse Disposal—Controlled Tipping.

The bulk of the domestic refuse is disposed of by Controlled Tipping at the Fisher Lane Tip, the Destructor being used chiefly for trade refuse.

Cost of Disposal.

At 31st March, 1937	....	....	3/1½d. per ton.
At 31st March, 1938	....	....	3/4d. per ton.

smoke Abatement.

Observations of Factory Chimneys have been regularly made. During the year 1938 records were made of 36 smoke observations.

Slaughter Houses.

Nine slaughter houses are at present occupied in the Borough, four of these are registered and five licensed.

The slaughter-house accommodation in the Town is still very insufficient, and several existing slaughter-houses are on old premises, and much below standard requirements. Multiple occupation of slaughter-houses creates considerable difficulty in maintenance of hygienic conditions.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief School Medical Officer so that the Public Health and School Medical Services are readily co-ordinated.

In addition to the regular inspection of school children, the Public Elementary Schools are also inspected as to their sanitary arrangements and hygienic condition by the medical staff as well as by the Sanitary Inspector.

Each School is provided with water from the Town supply and flushing closets are provided.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

The premises in which upholstery is carried on have been inspected in conformity with the above Acts.

All the firms concerned use flocks supplied from the West Riding, guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the Law.

Shops Act, 1934.

56 Inspections were made.

6 Defects were remedied.

Swimming Baths.

There are two Public Covered Swimming Baths in the Borough, one of which is Municipal and the other the property of the Sherwood Colliery Company.

Both of these are equipped with the latest system of purification by means of continuous filtration and chlorination.

There is also a Municipal open-air bath at Pleasley Hill.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Methods of destruction used :—

(a) Spraying with powerful disinfectants.

(b) Aerial destruction by means of disinfection blocks, (Lawes) after complete stripping of walls, removal of skirting-boards, picture rails and architraves of doors and windows.

Each removal (under Housing Acts) is done free of cost to the tenants and in each case a Corporation removal van is used.

Disinfestation within the van is used on the above lines, and in addition, bedding is disinfected by pressure steam.

This work is carried out by the Authority.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1938.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	880
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1063
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	18
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	34
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	252

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1532
--	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	14	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	12	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	43	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	43	
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil	
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Order were made	Nil	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil	

4.—Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ....	....	....	....	....	24
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	24
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein....	....	....	....	....	179 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	....	23
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	....	....	174
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	....	....	....	....	Nil

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

The normal building rate of the Borough since 1926 will be seen from the following Table :—

Year.	Built by Local Authority.	By Private Enterprise.			Total
		With Subsidy	Without Subsidy		
1926	258	148	14	...	420
1927	67	151	22	...	240
1928	131	58	25	...	214
1929	69	112	13	...	194
1930	51	—	84	...	135
1931	57	—	121	...	178
1932	74	—	146	...	220
1933	124	—	218	...	342
1934	104	—	344	...	448
1935	81	—	563	...	644
1936	37	—	317	...	354
1937	73	—	293	...	366
1938	134	—	297	...	431

Housing Act, 1936.

On 6th April, 1933, Ministry of Health Circular Number 1331 was issued to all Authorities drawing attention to the urgent need in regard to the clearance of slums and improvement of bad housing conditions generally. Following this, a five years' programme was drawn up.

At the end of 1934, 24 areas had been represented under this Act, containing 234 houses with a population of 904 persons in addition to the 7 individual houses containing 23 persons.

As well, 12 houses in Meden Square, Pleasley Hill, had also been dealt with by demolition and re-housing of 50 persons.

At the end of 1935, a further 11 Areas had been represented containing 75 houses and a population of 266 persons.

At the end of 1936 a further 17 Areas had been represented containing 135 houses and a population of 440 persons.

In addition to these, 13 individual houses were dealt with together with the re-housing of 47 persons.

At the end of 1937, a further 9 Areas had been represented involving 105 houses and 307 persons.

In addition to these, 13 individual houses were represented with a population of 46 persons.

At the end of 1938 a further 25 Areas had been represented involving 199 houses and 573 persons.

In addition to these 5 Individual Houses were represented with a population of 7 persons.

The total progress of the Scheme up to the end of 1938, shows :

		Houses Represented.	Persons to be Re-housed.
As Areas	....	730	2540
As Individual Houses	....	31	100
		761	2640
		====	=====

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Total number of Workshops on the Register	....	....	171
Inspections made to Workshops and Factories	....	....	152

Five notices of occupation and nine notices of nuisances have been received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

The following table gives the sanitary defects found in workshops, workplaces and factories :—

Want of cleanliness	....	....	....	....	....	12
Want of ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	....	....	....	....	....	0
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	....	....	....	....	....	0
Defective drainage	....	....	....	....	....	4
Defective roofs, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	4
						—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	23
						—

One outworkers' list was received from employers, notifying 3 workers.

All the outworkers' premises were inspected at least once during the year.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my twenty-fourth Annual Report.

General Sanitation.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary matters, including much that was outstanding, which I consider is satisfactory.

The following statement gives the particulars of unsatisfactory methods of sewage and refuse disposal still remaining in the Borough :—

	Within distance of sewer.				
Number of privies	29
„ pail closets	42

Summary of Work Done.

Summary of work done, including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection on informal or statutory notices, etc., served for the abatement of nuisances, etc., and the result of inspections :—

		Number of Defects, etc., remedied on :—	
		Informal Notices	Statutory Notices
Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed	....	104	17
Drains, w.c.'s. and gullies cleansed	....	514	1
Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired		109	0
W.C.'s. and privies repaired	....	110	3
Additional w.c.'s. provided	....	8	0
Privies converted into w.c.'s.	....	2	0
Pail closets converted into w.c.'s.	....	0	0
Dry dustbins provided	....	667	10
Dry dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits abolished		0	0
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors)	....	68	14
Yards, passages or pavements repaired	....	286	12
Defective light and ventilation	....	1	0
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed	....	52	0
Overcrowding of dwellings abated	....	5	0
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls		9	0
Smoke nuisances abated	....	24	0
Manure and refuse removed	....	4	0
Miscellaneous	....	74	0
<hr/>			<hr/>
Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated		2037	57
<hr/>			<hr/>

Milk Supply.

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough during the year shows a decrease on last year, as will be seen by the following Table :—

	1937	1938
Number of cowsheds in use in the Borough	37	34
,, milch cows in the Borough	206	199
,, milk purveyors	21	36
,, milk wholesalers and producers	30	30

During the year 232 inspections were conducted in regard to the premises of purveyors of milk.

There are four milk pasteurising factories in the Borough. These are worked in a very satisfactory way.

The cleanliness is of a very high order, and all that could be desired.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year samples of milk have been tested for the presence of dirt with the Tustman sediment tester. When found dirty, a letter has been sent to the purveyor and passed on by him to the producer. In most cases this has resulted in the farmer taking more precautions. The farms have also been visited at the time of milking.

**Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year
ending 31st December, 1938.**

Nature of Visit or Inspection.	No. of Visits.
GENERAL SANITATION.	
Water Supply	83
Drainage	1136
Stables and Piggeries....	23
Offensive Trades	44
Fried Fish Shops	48
Common Lodging Houses	40
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	32
Factories	30
Workshops	108
Workplaces	8
Outworkers	6
Bakehouses	75
Public Conveniences	22
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	8
Refuse Collection	767
Refuse Disposal	672
Rats and Mice..	36
Smoke observations	36
Schools	5
Shops	56
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	1293

HOUSING.

Under Public Health Acts :—

Number of Houses inspected	...	...	...	499
Visits paid to above houses....	...	...	...	507

Under Housing Acts :—

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	274
Visits paid to above houses....	...	...	...	404

Overcrowding :—

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	58
Visits paid to above houses....	...	...	...	73

Verminous Premises :—

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	49
Visits paid to above houses....	...	...	...	79
Miscellaneous housing visits....	...	...	...	779

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	292
Visits re Disinfection ....	...	...	...	206
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	...	...	...	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	2327
Visits to Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	1409
Visits to other premises	...	...	...	18
Total Meat Inspection visits	...	...	...	3754

Visits to :—

Butchers	...	...	...	710
Fishmongers and Poulterers....	...	...	...	65
Grocers ....	...	...	...	13
Greengrocers and Fruiterers....	...	...	...	72
Cowsheds	...	...	...	62
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	172
Ice-Cream Premises ....	...	...	...	73
Restaurants ....	...	...	...	96
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	...	...	...	91
Milk—Bacteriological....	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	12866	

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	1501
Number of informal notices complied with	....	....	1476
Number of Statutory Notices served	....	....	57
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	....	....	52

Summary of Food Inspection.

The duties include the inspection of meat, fish, fruit, cowsheds and dairies, and all wholesale and retail premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and destroyed :—

			Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Beef	....	....	....	2	12
Beef (imported)	....	....	....	0	1
Pork	....	....	....	0	2
Mutton	....	....	....	0	2
Edible Organs	....	....	....	2	11
Tinned Fruits and Vegetables	....	....	....	0	15
Fish	....	....	....	0	6
Fruit and Vegetables (green)	....	....	....	0	8
Rabbits	....	....	....	0	1
Shell Fish	....	....	....	0	3
Ham	....	....	....	0	2
Frozen Eggs	....	....	....	0	2
Pheasants	....	....	....	0	0
Turkeys	....	....	....	0	45
Cream	....	....	....	0	24
			Total	....	7 9 105

The following statement shows the number of carcases and organs surrendered in addition to the above :—

			Carcases and Cause.
Bullocks	....	....	7 Tuberculosis.
Bulls	....	....	1 Tuberculosis.
Cows	....	....	13 Tuberculosis.
Heifers	....	....	2 Tuberculosis.
Sheep	....	....	1 Pleura Pneumonia.
Sheep	....	....	1 Dropsy and Emaciation.
Pigs	....	....	2 Tuberculosis.
Pigs	....	....	2 Swine Erysipelas.

Slaughterhouses.

Nine slaughterhouses are at present occupied in the Borough.

Several of these are very much overcrowded, which makes it almost impossible to handle the meat in a hygienic manner.

Slaughterhouses are visited regularly as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year :—

Beasts	....	....	....	....	....	3101
Sheep	....	....	....	....	....	10147
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	4575
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	204

In addition to the above, a large number of carcases of pork and beef were brought into the Borough.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
No. Slaughtered	2218	883	204	10147	4575
No. Inspected	2218	883	204	10147	4575
All Diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	125	51	—	10	12
Percentage of the No. in- spected affected with diseases other than T.B.	5.7	5.6	—	.09	.02
T.B. Only					
Whole carcasses	10	13	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	32	52	—	—	47
Percentage of No. in- spected affected with T.B.	2.04	7.4	—	—	1.02

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN, F.S.I.A.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of this disease was about normal during the year. One death occurred.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease was relatively high. This was due to the discovery of a large number of nasal cases which required treatment in hospital. These were mainly within the 5 to 15 years age-groups. The type of the disease was not of marked severity.

Four deaths from this disease occurred. One of these was an "outside" case.

The report on another page shows that 2,027 throat and nasal swabs were examined during the year in connection with Borough Diphtheria cases. This number is considerably in excess of previous years.

**Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and
Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.**

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. As well as laying down a new procedure for the notification of Puerperal Fever, these regulations make the condition therein defined as "Puerperal Pyrexia" also notifiable. This is defined as the occurrence of a temperature two degrees above normal within twenty-one days after child-birth or miscarriage, such temperature being sustained over a period of twenty-four hours or recurring within that period.

On and after 1st October, 1937, Puerperal Fever ceased to be notifiable as such, but is included as Puerperal Pyrexia, so that from this date the conditions mentioned above will all be notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twelve cases were notified, nine of whom received treatment in hospital. One death occurred.

Three of these occurred in non-resident patients in the Mansfield General Hospital and three were non-resident patients in the County Institution.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the Borough will be found below :—

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
5-15	3	3	3	2	1	1	—	—
15-25	4	10	2	—	3	5	1	—
25-35	5	13	—	—	5	5	—	—
35-45	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	1
55-65	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	28	7	4	15	13	3	2

The occupation of persons dying from Tuberculosis is as follows :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	
Coal Miner	7 Housewife	8
Scholar	2 Spinster	1
Gardener	1 Child	2
Warehouseman	1 Widow	1
Compositor	1 Tin Lacquerer	1
Greengrocer	1 Toucher-up Tin Boxes	1
Motor Bus Driver	1 Cotton Doubler	1
Electrician	1	
Quarry Labourer	1	
Colliery Deputy	1	
Colliery Boiler Stoker	1	

84.8% of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Application of the powers of this section in order to effect compulsory removal to hospital has not been required.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The responsibility for carrying out treatment in this group of diseases rests with the County Council, who have established a Venereal Centre at West Hill House. The facilities provided for diagnosis, treatment and consultation are quite adequate. Cases known or suspected to be suffering in this way are referred from the School Clinics and Welfare Centres, and every facility has been granted in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of such cases.

Means of Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

FOREST HOSPITAL REPORT.

The most important factor in the control of Infectious Disease is the Isolation Hospital. Our most potent weapons against the spread of Diphtheria are careful swabbing and examination of all suspicious sore throats and all contacts of actual cases, together with isolation of persons affected.

How our Hospital has met these requirements will be seen from the following Table :—

Years.	Population.	SCARLET FEVER.				DIPHTHERIA.				Total No. of patients treated.	Patient days.	Patients in Hospital: Daily Average.
		Total No. of cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000 population.	No. of cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent of total notifications.	Cases notified.	Attack rate per 1000 Population	Admission to Hospital.	Per Cent of Notifications.			
1921	45,190	257	5.7	171	66.5	33	0.7	27	81.8	212	7473	20.5
1922	46,020	109	2.3	82	75.2	34	0.7	30	88.2	154	6403	17.3
1923	46,850	106	2.2	96	90.6	43	0.9	39	90.7	158	7122	19.5
1924	47,680	139	2.9	128	92.1	56	1.1	51	91.0	214	8675	23.7
1925	47,000	101	2.1	96	95.0	31	0.6	28	90.3	134	5211	14.2
1926	47,270	62	1.3	57	91.9	18	0.3	18	100.0	101	3954	10.3
1927	48,140	65	1.3	64	98.4	19	0.4	19	100.0	99	4173	11.5
1928	47,550	44	0.9	42	95.4	20	0.4	18	90.0	75	3465	9.7
1929	47,130	163	3.4	157	96.3	42	0.8	41	97.6	212	9290	25.4
1930	47,130	169	3.5	163	96.4	34	0.7	34	100.0	223	8157	22.1
1931	46,290	93	2.0	90	96.7	23	0.4	22	95.6	154	6984	19.8
1932	46,180	106	2.2	102	96.2	51	1.1	51	100.0	182	7135	19.5
1933	46,100	144	3.1	134	93.0	128	2.7	126	98.4	182	10173	27.8
1934	46,200	237	5.1	224	94.5	45	0.9	44	97.7	296	11960	32.7
1935	46,620	91	1.9	88	96.7	50	1.0	47	94.0	160	7116	19.5
1936	46,930	90	1.9	88	97.7	32	0.6	32	100.0	142	6837	18.7
1937	47,080	97	2.06	92	94.8	74	1.57	72	97.3	177	8591	23.5
1938	47,420	226	4.7	217	96.0	134	2.8	126	94.0	392	13490	37.0

This Table refers to Mansfield cases only.

In addition 10 cases were treated at the request of the following Authorities :—

		Scarlet	Fever.	Diphtheria.
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C.	....	1		1
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D.C.....	....	3		1
Warsop U.D.C.	....	—		4

A complete tabulation of the work of the Hospital will be found below :—

		In Hospital 1st Jan., 1938	Admissions	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1938
Scarlet Fever	....	21	221	212	1	29
Diphtheria	....	15	132	126	4	17
Erysipelas	....	—	4	4	—	—
Enteric Fever	....	—	1	—	1	—
Measles	....	—	1	1	—	—
For diagnosis	....	—	7	7	—	—
 Totals	....	36	 366	 350	 6	 46

Average Stay in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever Cases	....	....	38 days.
Diphtheria	....	....	36 days.

Cost of Food.

The total food bills for the year amounted to £1,003 7s. 5d.

Total Patient Days	....	....	13,870
Total Staff Days	....	....	8,468

		Total	.... 22,338

The daily average cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 10.8d.

Deaths in Hospital.

Six deaths occurred, 4 being severe Diphtheria cases.

One died of Scarlet Fever and one from Enteric Fever.

Artificial Immunisation.

During the year the Hospital Nursing Staff were Schick tested and positive reactors were immunised against Diphtheria.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Diphtheria swabs, material suspected of containing the tubercle bacillus, and certain other pathological specimens were examined in the Laboratory in the Public Health Office.

Arrangements with Outside Authorities.

The Mansfield Public Health Laboratory is responsible for testing diphtheria swabs and the examination of sputum, &c., for the Urban District Council of Mansfield Woodhouse, the Urban District Council of Sutton-in-Ashfield and the Urban District Council of Warsop.

The following Table will show the work carried out by the Laboratory in connection with Mansfield cases :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	409	1618	2027
T.B. Sputum, &c.	11	58	69
Ringworm	1	6	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea	1	7	8
Anthrax	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	—	20	20
 Totals	422	1711	2133

Outside cases were investigated as follows :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	182	831	1013
T.B. Sputum, &c.	1	5	6
Gonorrhoea	1	2	3
 Totals	184	838	1022

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The general scheme for provision for Mothers and Children was dealt with in detail in my previous reports.

Births.

The following Table will show the uncorrected number of births registered during the year :—

			Males	Females	Total
Residents	....	....	350	339	689
Non-Residents	....	...	58	54	112
			—	—	—
Totals	....	....	408	593	801
			—	—	—

Corrected Births.

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	....	351	330	681
Illegitimate	....	....	11	14	25
			—	—	—
			362	344	706
			—	—	—

Notification of Births.

717 Live Resident Births were notified during the year, together with 110 non-resident births, making a total of 827 live births notified.

2 Live Births were not notified during the year.

Birth-Rate.

General Birth-rate 14.9 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate Birth-rate 0.52 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirths.

Thirty-three cases of resident stillbirths were notified, and 10 Non-Resident cases.

The rate per 1,000 is 0.76.

Infantile Death-rate.

31.1 per 1,000 live Births.

The total number of infant deaths during the year was 22 of which 15 were males and 7 females.

Illegitimate Infantile Death-rate.

80.0 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Attendances at Centres.

The attendances at the afternoon Clinics were as follows :—

		Numbers Attending	Number of Attendances
St. John Street Centre (101 Sessions)			
Infants	....	749	5672
Nursing Mothers	....	630	3782
Children, one to five years	....	569	2679
Ante-Natal (52 Sessions)	....	404	1056
Ultra Violet Ray (103 Sessions)			
Infants	....	33	456
Children, one to five years	....	53	918
Totals	....	2438	14563

	Numbers Attending	Number of Attendances
Pleasley Hill (48 Sessions)		
Infants	60	929
Expectant Mothers	4	33
Nursing Mothers	74	857
Children, one to five years	103	657
	241	2476
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Attendances at Medical Officer's Consultations.

	Mansfield (90 Sessions)
Infants	652
Children one to five years	605
Nursing Mothers....	123
Ante-Natal (52 Sessions)	1056
Ultra-Violet Ray (10 Sessions)	
Infants	39
Children, one to five years	80
Total	2555

Last year's figure was 2232.

	Pleasley Hill (46 Sessions)
Infants	84
Children, one to five years	96
Nursing Mothers....	36
Expectant Mothers	10
Total	226

Treatment Provided at Centres.

			Numbers Attending	Number of Attendances
Infants, Ophthalmic cases	....	....	30	343
Infants, other cases	....	....	193	875
Children, one to five years, Ophthalmic cases	....	....	28	84
Children, one to five years, other cases	....	....	137	935
Expectant Mothers	....	....	2	4
Nursing Mothers	....	....	6	11
			—	—
Totals	....	....	396	2252
			—	—

Feeding of Necessitous Mothers.

Year.		Mothers Attending.	Dinners for Mothers	Dinners for Children	Total
1930	....	61	3326	1058	4384
1931	....	79	3488	1016	4504
1932	....	76	3873	1233	5106
1933	....	63	3570	1230	4800
1934	....	68	3277	1067	4344
1935	....	55	2982	1365	4347
1936	....	65	2945	637	3583
1937	....	57	2656	410	3066
1938	....	48	1868	387	2255

Health Visitor's Visits.

Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year were :—

Visits to Infants....	....	....	....	2768
„ Children one to five years	....	....	....	3154
„ Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	284
„ Special Cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.)	....	—	....	50
Investigation of stillbirths	....	....	....	33
Investigation of Infant deaths	....	....	....	19
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	38
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	132
Special Nursing Cases	....	....	....	52
				—
Total	....	....	....	6530
				—

Delicate Children—Carburton Home.

We are fortunate in being able through the kindness of Her Grace the Duchess of Portland to gain admission to the above Home for some of our worst cases of unhealthy children.

During the year 13 such cases were admitted to this Home and returned in a very improved state of health.

The treatment carried out is merely on the lines of good ventilation and fresh air, good food and well-guided care and attention. The results, however, are most remarkable, and I can testify to the fact that in this way many delicate children have successfully passed through the critical period of childhood, and graduated from the delicate into the healthy classification.

In December, Miss Stenton, the Nurse in charge of this Home died. A great deal of the success of this Home was due to her maternal care and supervision.

Venereal Diseases.

No suspected cases were sent to the County Council's Clinic for diagnosis.

Eye Cases.

Thirty-six cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases		Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths				
	Treated									
	At Home	Int. Wel. Centre								
8	4	3	7	—	—	—				

One case (a non-resident included above) was born in the County Institution and received treatment there. This case was discharged home to Blidworth.

Throat Conditions—Deafness.

A scheme for the prevention of deafness by the early treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat conditions under 5 years of age, was submitted to the Health Committee and approved by them on the 4th July, 1933.

Arrangements have been completed for carrying out this treatment by the Specialist in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat department of the Mansfield and District Hospital.

The conditions of treatment are similar to those previously in operation for children of school age.

Under this scheme, 38 cases were submitted to the Specialist Officer, and of these, 25 were found to require operation. Twenty-four operations were successfully carried out.

Maternity Bed.

Thirty-eight cases were admitted to the bed retained for the use of complicated cases of pregnancy.

Cost of treatment of these cases amounted to £343 12s. 0d. These cases are treated at a cost of £3 3s. 0d. per week.

As well, one case was admitted to the Peel Street Hospital for Women, Nottingham, at a cost of £11 16s. 4d.

These cases are also treated at a cost of three guineas per week.

Progress of Welfare Work.

The following Table will give a comparative idea of the number of mothers and children availing themselves of advice at the Welfare Centres :—

Year		Attending	Attendances
1915	....	162	1,110
1916	....	391	2,801
1917	....	514	4,713
1918	....	859	6,441
1919	....	934	5,263
1920	....	1,330	7,887
1921	....	1,663	11,410
1922	—	1,702	10,498
1923	....	1,873	10,946
1924	....	1,758	10,877
1925	....	1,919	10,322
1926	....	2,471	14,758
1927	....	2,249	14,479
1928	....	2,064	15,694
1929	....	2,037	17,001
1930	....	2,515	17,205
1931	....	2,704	20,493
1932	....	2,808	20,563

Year	Attending	Attendances
1933	2,683	18,530
1934	2,598	16,888
1935	2,510	17,557
1936	2,610	17,181
1937	2,712	19,441
1938	3,075	22,072

Infantile Mortality.

The following Table will show our relative position in regard to this figure :—

Year	England and Wales	148 Comparable Towns		
		(Population 25,000 to 50,000)	Mansfield	
1920	80	80	104.6	
1921	83	84	78.2	
1922	77	75	61.5	
1923	69	69	92.9	
1924	75	71	82.1	
1925	75	74	76.9	
1926	70	67	89.1	
1927	69	68	76.6	
1928	65	60	82.9	
1929	74	59	80.1	
1930	60	55	67.1	
1931	66	62	90.6	
1932	65	58	70.8	
1933	64	56	71.4	
1934	59	53	64.9	
1935	57	55	68.6	
1936	59	55	56.6	
1937	58	55	81.8	
1938	53	51	31.1	

The above Infantile Mortality Rate arose out of 22 Infant Deaths, the causes of which will be found in Table IV.

Notes on these 22 Infant Deaths.

SEASONAL INFLUENCE.

The largest number of deaths occurred in the month of August.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

These will be found tabulated in Table IV.

The chief causes were :—

(1) PREMATURITY.

Nine cases were attributable to this causative factor.

One of these was illegitimate.

One mother suffered from Albuminuria.

Three cases occurred in twin children.

Two were first born children.

Two of these mothers had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

None of the male parents were unemployed.

(2) DEBILITY AND MARASMUS.

Four cases were attributed to this condition.

In two cases the mother had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

Each male parent was in employment.

(3) PNEUMONIA.

Three deaths occurred from this cause.

Of these, two died in Hospital.

Other attendant circumstances associated with these 22 deaths :—

FAMILY INCOME.

In 20 cases the father was in employment.

Two cases received unemployment pay.

MOTHERS' HEALTH.

In 15 cases the mother's health is described as satisfactory.

In 5 cases the mother's health was described as unsatisfactory.

ATTENDANCE AT ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Eight mothers attended at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

TREATMENT RECEIVED.

Eleven cases were treated in Hospital or Nursing Home.

Ten cases were treated by a private doctor.

The following foods and nutritive preparations have been issued free of cost in necessitous cases through the Welfare Centres :

		£	s.	d.
Dried Milk preparations to the value of	....	466	7	0
Virol to the value of	....	12	13	2
Cod Liver Oil to the value of	....	10	14	6

Supply of Pasteurised Milk.

This is given in the case of expectant and nursing mothers unable to attend for dinners.

I find that during the year under review 105 expectant and nursing mothers were on this free milk list. The value of the milk supplied was £118 2s. 4d.

In addition, 2,255 dinners were provided for expectant and nursing mothers and children.

Dental Scheme.

Early in 1935, the Committee decided to commence dental treatment by the employment of a part-time Dental Practitioner at the St. John Street Welfare Centre.

The first Dental Session was held on 10th April, 1935, and from that date onwards at fortnightly intervals.

This part-time arrangement continued up to 28th October, 1936. After this date, the additional work for the Maternity and Child Welfare Department was transferred to Redcliffe House, where the work is now carried out by the School Dental Staff.

The following figures will show the amount of work carried out in 1938 :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme, 1938.

During the year under review 42 Expectant Mothers, 23 Nursing Mothers and 69 Children received treatment.

	Total	Adults	Children
Extractions numbered	544	358	186
Fillings numbered	16	13	3
Other operations (Scaling, Gum treatment, etc.)	107	107	—
Number of Local Anaesthetics	471	288	183
Number of General Anaesthetics	13	12	1

Attendances for Treatment.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children
Number attending	42	23	69
Number of attendances....	112	97	88

Provision of Dentures.

During the year 16 upper and 13 lower dentures were supplied.

Of these, 21 were supplied free of all cost to the patient.

For the whole year the expenditure incurred by the Committee in respect of this particular part of the scheme was £10.

I have every confidence that this form of treatment should be encouraged in every way. A clean mouth is an essential health condition, both in pregnancy and in the nursing period.

Dental treatment in the early age groups will be reflected in a lower incidence of defect at the period of school entry.

Light Clinic Report.

A detailed report on the working of this Clinic appeared in my Annual Report for 1930.

The Clinic continues to be held twice weekly. Altogether 86 children received treatment throughout the year.

Cases which are properly selected continue to give very satisfactory results provided the parent is prepared to attend regularly. In most of the cases where no beneficial effect has been recorded the period of treatment has been insufficient to give a more satisfactory result.

The following Table gives the conditions treated, together with the results of treatment :—

	Number of Cases	Cured or much improved	Stationary	No beneficial effect
Rickets	48	27	1	20
Debility	19	12	—	7
Malnutrition	11	9	—	2
Bronchitis	5	3	1	1
Anaemia	3	2	—	1

Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

The County Council is the Authority for carrying out the provisions of the above Acts.

By the courtesy of the Chief Inspector to the Nottinghamshire County Council, I submit a report of the result of the analysis of articles of food taken within the Borough of Mansfield during the year :—

Articles.	Samples.	Correct.	Result.
Butter	1	1	Genuine
Cake Mixture	1	1	„
Castor Sugar	1	1	„
Cocoa	1	1	„
Coffee & Chicory....	1	1	„
Coffee	1	1	„
Crab, tinned	1	1	„
Demerara Sugar	1	1	„
Flour, Self Raising	1	1	„
Gin....	5	5	„
Ground Ginger	1	1	„
Ground Rice	2	2	„
Herrings in Tomatoes	1	1	„
Lobster	1	1	„
Lemon Curd	1	1	„
Margarine....	1	1	„
Minced Meat	1	1	„
Milk	72	57	15 Deficient
Milk, Condensed	2	2	Genuine
Mint Sauce with Malt Vinegar	1	1	„
Nitre, Sweet Spirit of	1	1	„
Peas, tinned, cooked	1	1	„
Pickled Onions	2	2	„

Articles.	Samples.	Correct.	Result.
Rum	1	1	Genuine
Sweets	2	2	„
Sponge Cakes	1	1	„
Sausages	2	2	„
Vinegar	1	1	Deficient in Acetic Acid
Whisky	7	7	Genuine
Wine, Non-alcoholic	1	1	„

**Number of Informal Samples of Milk tested by the
Inspectors by "Gerber" Tester.**

	Correct	Incorrect	Total
Number of samples taken by Inspectors....	201	21	222
Number of samples taken at Farms	—	—	—
Number submitted by Milk Vendors to Inspectors	249	8	257
 Totals	450	29	479
	=====	=====	=====

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

	Number of Samples taken	Complied	Result. Failed to Comply.
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—
Accredited	8	8	—
 Totals	8	8	—
	=====	=====	=====

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1938 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.		Rate per 1000 Net Births
		Net Number	Rate	Number	Rate	At all ages	Under 1 year of age.	
1927	48,140	839	17.3	606	12.5	496	10.3	76.6
1928	47,550	807	17.0	611	12.8	457	9.6	82.9
1929	47,130	690	15.6	609	14.8	499	10.5	80.1
1930	47,130	800	16.4	600	12.7	444	9.4	67.1
1931	47,290	735	15.2	685	14.8	530	11.4	90.6
1932	46,180	698	14.9	611	13.2	468	10.1	70.8
1933	46,100	723	14.5	705	15.0	500	10.8	71.4
1934	46,200	749	15.6	616	13.3	452	9.7	64.9
1935	46,620	705	14.3	688	14.7	468	10.0	68.6
1936	46,930	732	14.6	660	14.0	460	9.8	56.6
1937	47,080	744	14.5	684	14.5	444	9.4	81.8
1938	47,420	801	14.9	706	14.7	471	9.9	31.1

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1938.

Table III.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

		All ages	
CAUSES OF DEATH.		Males	Females
All causes		256	215
1	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	1	
2	Measles	3	
3	Scarlet Fever	1	
4	Whooping Cough		1
5	Diphtheria	2	2
6	Influenza	4	2
7	Encephalitis Lethargica		
8	Cerebro spinal fever		
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	16	12
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	3
11	Syphilis	2	1
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		
13	Cancer, malignant disease....	24	29
14	Diabetes	4	7
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	16	13
16	Heart Disease	80	53
17	Aneurysm	3	
18	Other circulatory diseases	8	11
19	Bronchitis	7	4
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	13	9
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	4
22	Peptic ulcer	1	2
23	Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	3	
24	Appendicitis	1	1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver		
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	1	5
27	Other digestive diseases	6	2
28	Acute & Chronic Nephritis	3	5
29	Puerperal Sepsis		
30	Other puerperal causes		3
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	10	4
32	Senility	5	15
33	Suicide	2	3
34	Other violence	14	7
35	Other defined diseases	20	15
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	2
Special causes (included in 35 above)			
	Small Pox		
	Poliomyelitis		
	Polioencephalitis....		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :			
	Total	15	7
	Legitimate	13	7
	Illegitimate	2	
Live Births			
	Total	362	344
	Legitimate	351	330
	Illegitimate	11	14
Stillbirths			
	Total	20	16
	Legitimate	20	15
	Illegitimate		1
Population		47,420	

TABLE IV. Infant Mortality during the year 1938.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

TABLE V.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.—England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns and Mansfield

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Mansfield	England and Wales	126 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.					
Births :—					
Live	14.9	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4
Still	0.76	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths :—					
All Causes	9.9	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet fever	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Violence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4.76	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	2.82	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric fever	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.56	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia	1.24	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	31.1	58	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.2	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.89	Not available.	available.	
Others	4.24	2.19			
Total	4.24	3.08			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.86	Not available.	available.	
Others	4.04	2.11			
Total	4.04	2.97			
Notifications :—					
Puerperal fever	0.00	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53
Puerperal pyrexia	16.1				15.46

